

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 41.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1830.

WHOLE NO 457.

CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE
CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

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should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, Post Paid
and sent to the office of the Secretary.

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

A friend has kindly forwarded to this office a
copy of the Report, &c. of the Newton
Theological Institution. As this seminary is
of few years standing, and as many are ignorant
of the government, course of studies, &c. which here
prevail, we have deemed it our duty to spread be-
fore our readers, the information here given.

We have ever felt a deep interest for the pros-
perity and utility of this Institution; and we are
glad to see, in the belief, that its Professors are well cal-
culated to fill their respective offices, and give pro-
fit of being of great service to the cause of Re-

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

During the former part of the year, there
were nineteen students; namely, six in the
Senior Class, eight in the Middle Class, and
five in the Junior Class. Of this number, one
who is dependent upon his own exertions for
finishing his education, obtained leave of ab-
sence for an indefinite time, with the inten-
tion of resuming his studies at the Institution
hereafter. Another, having been elected to
the charge of the Seminary at Horton, in the
Province of Nova Scotia, it was judged exped-
ient that he should forthwith enter into that
interesting sphere of action. One who had
been accepted by the Baptist Board of Missions,
as a Missionary to Burmah, in compliance with
the direction of the Board of Missions, left the
Institution and the country a few months since.

Another, having been elected President of
Georgetown College, in the State of Kentucky,
was also dismissed. Three have been prevent-
ed by ill health from prosecuting their studies.
So that the number of students in the regular
classes, during the summer term, has been
thirteen. Of these, four composed the Senior
Class who have been dismissed in course.

There was resident at the Institution, for a
few weeks of the summer term, a student who
had been connected with the Senior Class in
the Seminary at Andover, but who did not tarry
efficiently long at this Institution to become
regularly matriculated, as the Board of Mis-
sions judged it expedient to embrace a favora-
ble opportunity for his sailing to the East.

During a part of the summer term, there have
also resided at the Institution, two graduates
of the purpose of prosecuting the study of He-
brew, preparatory to entering the next Junior
Class.

STUDIES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.

1. The Junior Class have been employed in
studying Hebrew Grammar; the First and Sec-
ond Parts of Professor Stuart's Course of He-
brew Study; Winer's Greek Grammar of the
New Testament, together with a review of
common Greek Grammar, and the reading of
selected portions of the Greek Testament, for
grammatical purposes; Jahn's Biblical Archae-
ology, accompanied with a free use at their own
discretion, of Calmet's Bible Dictionary, and
Barmer's Observations; Lowth's Lectures on
Hebrew Poetry; Campbell's Preliminary Dis-
tinction and Prefaces to the Four Gospels;

2. The Middle Class have been occupied
principally in the Interpretation of the original
Scriptures. They have read critically all the
Books of the New Testament in Greek. Three
of each week, for the principal part of the
year, they have also had recitations, in connec-
tion with the Senior Class, in select portions of
the Hebrew Scriptures, and in Jahn's Critical
Introduction to the Old Testament. They
also attended to the Evidences of Revela-
tion, using as text books, Wilson's
Evidences, Butler's Analogy, and other works
of a similar character.

3. The Senior Class have attended to the
Evidences of Revealed Religion, using Wil-
son's Evidences, and Butler's Analogy, and
other works. They have also been carried

through a regular series of Theological Subjects
forming a system of Biblical Theology. In
connection with the Middle Class, they have
also recited in Hebrew, and in Jahn's Intro-
duction to the Old Testament, for the prin-
cipal part of the year, three days in each week.
They have also studied select parts of Cam-
pbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, the Young
Preacher's Manual, Campbell's Lectures on
Pulpit Eloquence, and Ware's Hints on Extem-
poraneous Preaching. The Young Minister's
Companion was also read, and furnished occa-
sions for familiar lecturing, on the various parts
of Pastoral Duty. The preparation of sermons
and of plans of sermons, has also occupied a
considerable share of attention in the Senior
Class. This class entered also upon a course
of Ecclesiastical History. To this Class, and
to the Middle Class, in connection, were deliv-
ered Lectures on the Authenticity of the Can-
on both of the Old Testament and of the New.

Frequent exercises have been had for all the
classes in Rhetorical Reading and Speaking.
At regular intervals, there has been perform-
ed by the students in the presence of the Pro-
fessors an extemporaneous discussion of a sub-
ject selected by the Professors.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SALUTARY EXERCISE.

To this subject we request the continued at-
tention of the Trustees. We believe it is of
vital importance to the Institution. The ap-
pearance of the ground in front of the brick
building, shows that there is among the students
a commendable spirit in relation to this subject.
The furnishing of mechanic's tools, and of ma-
terials for work, during the winter term, was of
essential benefit. It will be gratifying to the
students to be furnished with a larger supply
of tools and materials for work; and, if possi-
ble, with a work shop; so that, while in sum-
mer, and in pleasant weather, they are pro-
vided with exercise on the farm, they may also
in winter, and in unpleasant weather, be pro-
vided with suitable accommodations for recruit-
ing their health and mental vigor.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT & RELIGIOUS FEELING.

These have been such as to afford us gratifica-
tion. For promoting the piety of the students,
devotional exercises are conducted in the chapel
every morning and evening; at regular inter-
vals the Professors have a conference with the
students; one evening in each week is occupied
as a season of prayer and mutual exhorta-
tion by the students; and opportunities are af-
forded for them to have private religious con-
versation with the Professors. The attention
of the students to practical piety is also prom-
oted by their exercises in the Society for Mis-
sionary Inquiry, and in the Sabbath School and
Bible Class Association, societies which they
have voluntarily originated and maintained.

EXERCISES OF THE STUDENTS IN PREACHING, IN
CONFERENCE MEETINGS, SABBATH SCHOOLS, &
BIBLE CLASSES.

The requests for preaching have been con-
stant. Which is attended with no little diffi-
culty. While we desire to gratify the church-
es, we must also be vigilant lest envy and jeal-
ousy mar the peace of the students, and lest an
undue portion of their time be occupied at a
distance from their studies. It is doubtless
known by every member of the Board, that we
have not invariably given satisfaction to the
churches which have solicited aid. We have
aimed, however, to pursue what appeared to us
an upright and kind course on the whole; be-
lieving that dissatisfaction must either be re-
garded as a necessary and unavoidable, though
exceedingly troublesome appendage to this part
of our duties; or that uncomplaining confidence
would, at length, be cheerfully reposed in the
integrity and kindness of our intentions. We
fear that we have not yet arrived at this latter
result; still we have the consciousness of
endeavouring to deserve, even if we have
not the happiness of possessing, the entire ap-
probation of our brethren. It would seem to
have been thought by some, that we have had it
quite within our power to furnish help on vari-
ous occasions, but that we possessed not the
inclination. We wish the Board distinctly to
understand that we are always ready to accede
to the wishes of the churches so far as we con-
sistently can; and whenever we fail to do this,
either as to the amount or the quality of as-
sistance, the failure on our part should be as-
cribed to any cause rather than to a want of
a disposition to render assistance. We always
hold ourselves ready to assign to any suitable
person the reasons for any part of our official
conduct; and we desire the Board to feel them-
selves able in reference to any complaints, to
say, that they have full confidence in the Pro-
fessors, and that the Professors ought not to
be carelessly censured.

On this subject there is another point to
which we request the attention of the Board.
Applications for the services of students during
term time, should be made solely to the Pro-
fessors. Sometimes direct application has been
made to a student. Sometimes even, persons
have come to this place, and entered into ar-
rangements with a student, without previously
consulting either of the Professors; thus plac-
ing both officers and students in a most dis-
agreeable condition, and interfering with ar-
rangements which the Professors had already made.
The Trustees, it may be presumed, fully under-
stand this matter, as it is so distinctly stated in
the printed Rules and Regulations of this In-
stitution. We introduce it in this place, that
they may also inform others what is the correct
method of obtaining preaching from the stu-
dents; namely, applying to the Professors pre-

viously to any conversation with a student on
the subject.

We will now present a detailed statement of
the amount of preaching which has been ob-
tained from the Institution during the year.
Preaching was performed on all the Lord's
days, forty in number. Charles-street Church,
Boston, was supplied 13 days; Woburn, 5; Up-
per Falls, Newton, 20; Mr. Grafton's 11; West-
ton, 5; Watertown, 3; Roxbury, 4; Dedham, 2;
Westborough, 5; Southborough, 3; Cam-
bridgeport, 9; East Cambridge, 1; Lowell, 3;
South Boston, 11; Charlestown, 4; Randolph,
4; Lexington, 3; first Salem, 1; second Salem,
7; Hingham, 2; Federal-Street, Boston, 2;
first Boston, 3; Saxonville, in Framingham, 5;
Brookline, 2 or 3 lectures. Besides the Lord's
days, second Salem was supplied by a student
on Fast Day; Mr. Grafton's, one part of Fast
Day; and at Brookline, a student preached on
Thanksgiving Day.

The number of places mentioned is 24.—
The number of times, including one or two
evening lectures not noticed, is 134; of this,
16 were services on part of a day, or lectures
in an evening, and 88 were of services during
whole days.

During the principal part of the year, week-
ly conference and prayer-meetings have been
attended at the Upper Falls, and at Mr. Graf-
ton's, Newton; a conference meeting once a
fortnight, at Mrs. Dana's in Brighton; and the
monthly concert of prayer at the Upper Falls
and at Watertown, besides the meeting at Mr.
Grafton's.

Sabbath Schools have been conducted at
Watertown and Newton; and Bible Classes
at Newton, Boston, and Brookline.

STATE OF THE LIBRARY.

The number of books has been slowly in-
creasing. The Institution possesses, however,
as yet, only the germ of a library. We would
recommend a speedy furnishing of the library
room with additional book shelves. A few are
wanted immediately; others can probably be
prepared and erected by the students in their
seasons of exercise the ensuing winter term.

We have to acknowledge with gratitude the
liberality of several individuals, who have fur-
nished the means of procuring some of the
most valuable works in theological and general
literature; and it is gratifying to remember
the munificence of a generous friend which re-
cently added to the library an extensive collec-
tion of the early Greek and Latin Fathers, se-
lected with much care in Europe. May others
that have it in their power soon place us under
similar obligations.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS.
Hitherto this has been performed at an early
hour in the morning of the Anniversary, and
has necessarily occupied by far too small a por-
tion of time. We would recommend that the
day preceding the Anniversary be devoted to
the annual examination, and that a Committee
of the Trustees be appointed to be present at
the examination in the chapel of the Institu-
tion.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
The smallness of the number of students
must be to the Trustees a cause of regret, if
not of disappointment. It is very natural for
them to ask, Why is the number so small?—
The answer to this inquiry brings us at once to
the subject which has long occupied our minds;
we mean, a Preparatory Department to be con-
nected with this Institution. That the defi-
ciency of the Institution in regard to such a
Department prevents the number of students
from being larger, is manifest, not only from the
nature of the case, but also from the fact that
almost every letter we receive making inquiries
respecting our arrangements for instruction,
comes from persons who need precisely that
kind of preparation which the proposed De-
partment would furnish. The reply which we
have hitherto been compelled to make to such
letters has operated as a discouragement. We
beg leave therefore to lay before the Board a
statement of our views respecting this Depart-
ment.

In respect to its provisions, it should have
reference to men whose age and other circum-
stances forbid their enjoying the advantages of
a college; and it should present for them such
a course of study, longer or shorter according
to circumstances, as would enable them profit-
ably to enter upon the regular studies of the In-
stitution. There is also another class of men
called to the ministry, whose age renders it un-
suitable for them to study the original lan-
guages of the Bible. So far as instruction in The-
ology and Pastoral Duties is concerned, such
persons might come under the direction of the
Professors; but for other parts of their studies,
the proposed Department would make requi-
site provision.

It is important that this Department be es-
tablished at Newton. For,
1. In no other place can it be so advantageously
situated. At Newton is a suitable building,
of which more than half the rooms are unoccu-
pied; and here is a suitable boarding establish-
ment. At no other place can there be so inti-
mate a connection between the Professors and
the instructor of this class of young men as is
obviously desirable; as such young men will
be of very different grades in intellect and at-
tainment, the opinion of the Professors respect-
ing the course and the extent of their studies
would be important. A residence at Newton,
it is believed, would also be more favorable in
respect to moral and religious influence.

2. Such a Department would increase the num-
ber of students in the regular course at Newton.

A preparatory department would doubtless con-
tain a large number of persons. These being
resident at Newton, and belonging to a profes-
sionally preparatory department, would not so
easily be diverted from their purpose, as if con-
nected with an academy, or instructed by a
private individual. Being also under the gen-
eral superintendence of the Professors as well
as of their immediate instructor, they would be
more carefully guarded against circumstances
unfavorable to their continuance in study.

It is highly important to increase the number
of students at Newton. By this means the
Professors and the patrons of the Institution
would be encouraged, and pecuniary assistance
could be more easily procured. The same
amount of money which is now requisite for
sustaining the Institution, would accomplish
vastly more good. The pecuniary supporters
of the Institution at Newton, cannot be expected
to expend cheerfully, year after year, so
large sums of money at so little apparent ad-
vantage. They will very naturally wish to see
fruits corresponding to the labor and the dona-
tions which are bestowed. Some persons who
are not accustomed to literary pursuits may
consider it unreasonable that so much money
should be spent at Newton for so few students.

Hence, it does not at all surprise us that efforts
for the pecuniary support of the Institution with
merely its present arrangements, meet with but
very partial success. We trust indeed that
those individuals who have thus far generously
sustained the Institution will not withhold their
aid, even should discouragement continue.—
Still, should the number of students continue
to be small, and that through deficiency of ar-
rangements, the Institution will come to be
regarded as a small affair, the office of a Pro-
fessor as a mere sinecure, and the benefactions
of the wealthy may be expected to seek some
other place of deposit.

3. Such a Department would prevent a great
waste of moral power. The Institution furnish-
ed with it would provide appropriate instruc-
tion for almost every grade of talent in men cal-
led to the ministry, and would prevent talents
of any order from necessarily failing to accom-
plish what ought to be expected.

4. The existing arrangements for educating
young men called to the ministry are inade-
quate. All who ought to preach the gospel
cannot go through such a course as the regular
one at Newton. A theological department,
connected, as any one may now be, with an
academy, must be inadequate to the wants of
those who ought to take a shorter course; for
the Principal of a numerously attended acad-
emy, cannot regularly give instruction in theo-
logy.

No academy can supply the want of a pre-
paratory department. In academies, the Chris-
tian public will not place so much confidence
respecting the education of men for the minis-
try as in the Institution. Churches and indi-
viduals at a distance may never know, or may
continually forget, that, in respect to persons
who cannot enjoy a collegiate course, provision
is made at some academy for their becoming
prepared to enter the Institution. They will
naturally suppose that all necessary arrange-
ments are found at Newton; and when upon
inquiry they are disappointed, it would not be
at all surprising, if such young men should find
their way neither to the academy nor to the
Institution.

Letters are sometimes received at Newton,
making inquiries respecting the provisions for
instruction. In replying to such letters, there
is obviously a difficulty. If the person is pre-
pared to enter upon the regular course, all is
well; but if not prepared, it is exceedingly dis-
heartening to tell him there is no place for him
at Newton; he must go to some academy. If
such young men would not wholly abandon
their design, they probably would never again
present themselves for admission into the In-
stitution. Now the proposed department
would meet such exigencies; would provide
suitable instruction, and retain the individual
within a good influence.

There is another view to be presented.
What will probably be the result, in many in-
stances, of sending young preachers to an ac-
ademy, in order to prepare for entering at New-
ton? The impression made by some of them
upon their fellow-students will not be the most
happy. Nor will their pious fellow-students
who propose entering college, fail to receive
an unfavorable impression respecting the The-
ological Institution, into which they see indi-
viduals passing, whose attainments are scarce-
ly, if at all, superior to their own. But let this
department be located at Newton; and then,
not only will it not be subject to the observation
of those who might make a wrong use of it, but
the Professors could very easily give advice in
respect to any young man's either further pro-
secuting his preparatory studies, or his entering
upon the course of the Institution, or his passing
merely through the shorter course.

But let us suppose this class of students at
an academy, to command the respect of all
around them, and to be foremost in point of
age and of studies. They may also be expected
to take an active part in religious exercises,
and to be occasionally employed in preaching.
Now there is great danger that, having few, if
any superior to themselves, with whom to be
compared, they should come to believe them-
selves sufficiently qualified to preach the gospel
without continuing their studies—should come
even to think it sinful to spend three more years
at Newton; particularly if, as no doubt would
be the case, some injudicious Christians should

administer to them the sweet poison of flattery.
We have reason to fear that more young men
than one have thus indiscreetly, though per-
haps conscientiously, condemned themselves
to a premature entrance upon the ministry, and
have thus deprived the church of that moral
power which they might otherwise have be-
come prepared to exert, and in a great measure
wasted the money which had been expended
upon them.

We are well aware that objections have been
made to establishing the proposed department
at Newton. It has been said, that such a de-
partment would produce too complicated a
state of things. To this we reply; an addi-
tional instructor would be procured; so that
the regular course would proceed as it now
does; the Professors having only a general su-
perintendence over the new department, and
giving instruction in a part of their studies to
those who should not contemplate entering up-
on the regular course.

It has also been said, that students of so
many different ranks would not be happy in
being connected together. Especially would
those who have passed through college feel
themselves injured, by being associated with
others so far inferior to them.

We reply; this department would be kept
separate from the appropriate course of the
Institution. The present state of things, as to
recitations and devotional exercises, would
continue. At meals, the students would be
arranged according to classes; so that there
would be all desirable distinction, and yet op-
portunity for as much mutual intercourse as the
students might wish.

It has been objected, that the members of
such a department might regard themselves as
members of the Institution, and might in some
instances, impose themselves, as such, upon
destitute churches, and thus diminish the re-
spectability of the Institution.

To this we reply; the members of such a
department would know, if by no other way, yet
by having a distinct instructor, that they are
not members of the Institution. The church-
es would soon understand the distinction be-
tween the Institution and a particular depart-
ment appended to the Institution; and the in-
quiry would be very natural in regard to any
young man, whether he belongs to the Insti-
tution or to the preparatory department. But
granting there would be some inconveniences;
these would be small, compared with the pre-
sent deficiency of benefit which may be affirmed
of the Institution; these inconveniences would
be small compared with the amount of positive
good which would result from the contempla-
ted measure.

It may also be objected, that such a depart-
ment would injure the academies which have
recently come into operation.

We reply; this department is intended not
for those who are expecting to enter college;
so that no academy would be materially affect-
ed by it. But if, by establishing such a depart-
ment here, any academy should experience a
slight diminution of students, still ought not the
usefulness of the Theological Institution to be
a paramount consideration? The Institution
at Newton depends upon the donations of its
friends, as a charitable establishment; acad-
emies have the means of supporting themselves.

Let it be considered, however, that if any
academy be regarded as preparatory to this In-
stitution, a far smaller number of young men
will seek preparatory instruction, and conse-
quently will enter at Newton, than if a prepara-
tory department were established here; so that
the question in reality is, whether we shall
have at all an efficient preparatory department.
Young men who apply to the Education Soci-
ety, may indeed be sent to some academy in
order to prepare for entering at Newton; but
if there be such a department here, others will
seek its advantages besides those who solicit
aid from the Society. Experience authorizes
the belief that a far greater number will enjoy
the benefit of instruction, if it be imparted at
this place.

And it may also be suggested that should
such a department be established here, the
Education Society would not be called upon to
pay for the tuition of their beneficiaries who
might enjoy its advantages.

Fears have been expressed, that such a de-
partment would tend to lower the course in the
regular classes of this Institution.

In reply to such fears, we express a firm be-
lief that it would operate in a most salutary
manner in maintaining the present elevated
ground on which the Institution stands. For
it would furnish greater facilities for prepara-
tion than can elsewhere be enjoyed by the
same class of students. We have deeply felt
the need of such a department, in the case of
individuals whose attainments were not thor-
oughly adequate to admission into the Insti-
tution, but whom we have felt obliged to admit
rather than risk the danger of utterly discour-
aging their progress. The proposed department
would furnish a place into which we might put
young men, whether graduates or not, who are
not quite prepared, as well as those who might
be commencing their preparation for admittance
into the Institution.

In vindicating the establishment of a prepa-
ratory department, we are only urging a mea-
sure which the experience of other denomina-
tions has led them to adopt. Our Episcopal
brethren, our Lutheran and our Congregational
brethren, have seen the expediency of estab-
lishing such appendages. We earnestly pray,
that the Trustees of this Institution may not

withhold from our numerous and destitute denomination, the widely spreading benefits which would be conferred upon it by the adoption of such a measure.

In concluding, permit us to make one suggestion in respect to ourselves. Can it be expected that the Professors of this Institution can patiently and cheerfully, year after year, go through their constantly pressing and wearying labors, if they see so disproportionate results flowing from their labors? We have no intention of dampening the ardor of the Trustees, or throwing any obstacles in their path, by expressing discontent or desire to quit our present stations. On the contrary, we feel that we are occupying stations more dear to us than any which the whole world can present. To this Institution we would cheerfully consecrate all our time on earth, and all the talents which the Head of the church has bestowed upon us. But we do, earnestly and respectfully, entreat the Trustees to make such arrangements as shall bring our labors into the most efficient connexion with the churches, and shall satisfy us and all our brethren that we are toiling in the most advantageous manner possible.

All which is respectfully submitted,
IRAH CHASE,
H. J. RIPLEY.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Newton Theological Institution, at Newton, in the county of Middlesex, about seven miles west of Boston, is under the direction of persons of the Baptist denomination. It stands on an eminence, commanding a delightful view, not only of the surrounding country, but also of the city and the harbor. It has two principal buildings; the one a large mansion house, fitted up for various purposes of the establishment, including the apartments of the steward; and the other a commodious brick edifice recently erected. This is eighty-five feet long, and forty-nine wide; three stories high, exclusive of the basement story; and has for students thirty-one rooms, to each of which is attached a bed room. It also contains a reading room, a chapel for morning and evening prayers, and an apartment for the Library.

This Institution was begun in Dec. 1825, with three students; and it was incorporated in Feb. 1826. It is 'adapted to the instruction of graduates and others whose attainments enable them, along with graduates, to proceed profitably in theological studies.' It is 'open for the admission of those persons only who give evidence of their possessing genuine piety, with suitable gifts and attainments, and of their being influenced by proper motives in wishing to pursue theological studies, and who, moreover, present certificates from the churches of which they are members, approving of their devoting themselves to the work of the ministry.'

The regular course occupies three years, and embraces 'Biblical Literature, Ecclesiastical History, Biblical Theology, Pastoral Duties, and, in short, the various studies and exercises appropriate to a Theological Institution designed to assist those who would understand the Bible clearly, and, as faithful ministers of Christ, inculcate its divine lessons the most usefully.'

The Rev. Irah Chase is Professor of Biblical Theology, and gives instruction also in Ecclesiastical History. The Rev. Henry J. Ripley is professor of Biblical Literature and Pastoral Duties.

To be continued.

A SINGLE TESTAMENT BLESSED TO THIRTY MEN.

From a correspondent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at St. Petersburg, in Russia.

In the spring of 1829, Timothy, the hawker, called at my house with his wares. My servants, who recommend the Scriptures whenever they have an opportunity, talked with this man on the value of the New Testament, and advised him to buy a copy. "Of what use can it be to me," said he, "when I am not able to read?" "Yes, it may be of great service to you; you can carry it to your lodgings, and have it read to you; or you can send it to your family, some of whom can read it. It will do good: buy one." The man attended to this advice, and carried the book to his lodgings.

We saw nothing more of this man until autumn; when he returned, and earnestly entreated a copy of every kind of book we could give him. "You can form no idea," said he, "of the good that book has done which I bought here in the spring. There are more than thirty of us who meet together at the same lodgings; and at the time when I first took home the New Testament, these men spent almost every evening at the public house, and returned intoxicated; but now the scene is quite altered; scarcely a man leaves the lodgings in the evening. There are three among us who can read; and they take it by turns, and the others sit round and listen to them. There is no drunkenness in our party now."

Oh, what an interesting scene would this group have presented to the eye of an apostle! thirty poor villagers, collected together from various parts of the country, listening to one of their number reading the words of eternal life; and, from this circumstance, breaking off from their vices, saving their hard earnings for their families, and acting like rational creatures! How true it is, that "godliness is profitable unto all things." What an encouragement to the followers of Christ to make known his Holy Gospel! If so much good is effected, through the divine blessing, by one New Testament, what may we not anticipate from the distribution of 10,000! Even servants may become useful coadjutors in the service of God, when they feel interested in it; and with such proofs before us of the utility of the work, surely we ought not to grow weary or faint-hearted. From the above circumstances, those who have contributed in any way to the circulation of the Scriptures may see what an honor their God

and Father is putting upon them. This is like the first ripe fruit; but an abundant harvest will follow. Amen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

From the last report of the Gaelic School Society.

At a parish in the Highlands of Perthshire, in Scotland, a woman, now considerably advanced in years, in the days of her youth lived in loose habits. She at length concluded that she had gone so far in iniquity, as to make it useless to think of amendment. She thus lived for the last nineteen years, without entering a church, or hearing a sermon, or attending to any of the ordinary means of grace. She lived in the neighborhood of the school, which she permitted one of her children, a girl between twelve and fourteen years of age, to attend. The girl made a practice of telling her mother what she heard the schoolmaster say in the school. The mother listened, and seemed to think of these things. Ere long, the child was able to read portions of the Bible to her mother, which seemed to impress her. She at length adopted the practice of making the child read the Bible to her steadily; which was followed by a visit to the Sabbath School, the first time, that, for nineteen years, she had attended such a place. She then became a regular attendant on the Sabbath evening, when she was often seen deeply impressed. She frequently sits up at night, and causes the child to read to her large portions of the Scripture; and is now in the habit of stopping the girl, in the course of her reading, to explain to her the spiritual meaning of the passage. At first the child was the mother's instructor, and now the mother is become the instructor of the child.

REMARKS OF MR. WILDER.

President of the American Tract Society, at a Meeting of the Long Island Bible Society.

From the facts stated in the brief and rapid outline which the limited time that remained, allowed Mr. Wilder only to sketch—the most prominent conclusion that could be drawn, was the deplorably low and abject state of evangelical piety, and the almost total ignorance of the Bible, among the great mass of the Parisian population. When the British and Foreign Bible Society had some years ago resolved to print and circulate throughout France, the holy Scriptures, it was with no small difficulty that a single copy of a French Bible could be obtained in the whole city of Paris, from which, an edition of it might be printed in that language.

About twelve years ago the first attempt was made to organize a Bible Society in the capital of the French nation. On that occasion, it appears that extraordinary exertion was necessary to obtain the names of twelve persons who would consent to associate for the purpose of carrying into effect that desirable object. When this small number had united, it was resolved at one of their meetings, to district the city, for the purpose of obtaining by personal application, donations, to defray the necessary expenses. In the prosecution of that object, Mr. W. stated, that the district allotted to him, embraced those very places where the blood of her citizens has so recently been poured out,—and where so many of her patriotic sons fell victims in defence of their liberty and constitutional rights. But while the people of France, and especially the citizens of Paris evince so much intelligence and devoted zeal on the subject of their civil institutions, and the rights secured to them by their political charter—it is a melancholy fact, that an immense majority of them appear to be grossly ignorant, or utterly regardless of that volume of inspiration, by which life and immortality are brought to light—and which contains the Christian's charter of his spiritual liberty in this life,—and the reversion of an inheritance—"incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away," in that which is to come.

As evidence of the gross darkness that prevailed in Paris on the subject of the Bible, at the period here referred to—Mr. Wilder, who took an active part in the success of the cause—stated, that in the discharge of the duty he had undertaken, to collect funds for its support—he found many persons wholly ignorant of the nature and designs of the society, or the existence of such a book as the Bible. One gentleman on whom he called, and to whom he endeavored to explain the object of his visit, on being informed of the intention to print and circulate the Bible—inquired what it meant, and asked, with great simplicity, if it was not to be some new periodical journal! On being further informed, he observed, that he believed he had many years before seen or heard of such a book—and asked if it was not a narrative of the lives of two persons, of the names of Isaac and Jacob—yet this person, thus ignorant of the word of life, was one of the most respectable merchants of Paris, and, on other subjects, highly intelligent and well informed.

But have we not just ground to indulge the hope that a more auspicious day of spiritual light is about to arise and shed its beams on the inhabitants of that delightful country. In the wonderful revolution which was effected during the three last days of July—and which during that short period, has accomplished a total change in the dynasty of France—may we not recognize the evidence of that Almighty and overruling Providence, which so disposes the hearts of men, and controls the affairs of nations, as to render them subservient to the accomplishment of His wise and gracious, though to us inscrutable purposes.

In those recent events, may we not also perceive a dispensation of just and righteous retribution. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay. How strikingly has this solemn denunciation been accomplished by the late tragical scenes in Paris. On the very spot where lately flowed the blood of the minions of the faithless Charles X.—one of his predecessors—the young, the perfidious and the sanguinary Charles IX. gave orders for the indiscriminate slaughter of more than ten thousand of

his protestant subjects—without distinction of age, sex, or condition—while he assisted and acted a prominent part in the horrible tragedy. The unsuspecting Hugonots, allured to Paris to witness the marriage of their favourite, the prince of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV. of France) with Charles' sister—and, which they undertook to do under the plighted faith and honour of their king—accompanied with the most solemn assurances of friendship and protection, were suddenly, by a signal given on the evening of St. Bartholomew's day, inhumanly and miserably butchered without resistance. The streets of Paris flowed with blood, and her people, urged on by their bigoted and ferocious sovereign—"more enraged than satiated with their cruelty, as if repining that death had saved the victims from further insult, exercised on their dead bodies all the rage of the most licentious brutality." Nor did the carnage terminate on the bloody theatre where it commenced. The historians of those melancholy times, inform us, that orders were instantly despatched to all the provinces for a like general execution of the protestants; and in Rouen, Lyons, and many other cities, the people emulated the fury of the capital. Such were the miseries inflicted on a people, the front of whose offending was, their attachment to the cause of religious liberty, and their devoted love of the Bible.—Ch. Intel.

SUMMARY

Of the Report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as exhibited at their late annual meeting in Boston.

There are forty-seven missionary stations under the direction of the Board, forty-six ordained preachers of the Gospel to the heathen, five licensed preachers, and four men who have completed their theological course, and are now ready to be ordained. The whole number of labourers of both sexes, sent from this country, and supported by the funds of the Board, is about two hundred and twenty-five. One of the stations is at Bombay, five in Ceylon, one at Malta, one at Beyroot, six at the Sandwich Islands, and thirty-three among the North American Indians. About 1400 converted heathens have been received into the mission churches, a large portion of them within the last year, and great numbers are brought under religious restraint, giving more or less evidence of piety. At least 50,000 learners are enrolled in the mission school, and about 600 teachers, most of them natives, who have themselves been taught by missionary influence, are employed in them. The missionaries and the Board have made use of the press for the disseminating of knowledge in eleven languages; four of them spoken principally in Asia, one in Europe principally, one in Europe and Asia equally, four in the forests of North America, and one in Polynesia: viz. the Maharratta, Tamul, Armeno-Turkish, Arabic, Greek, Italian, Cherokee, Choctaw, Seneca, Abernakee, and Hawaiian. The last, (with some help from Mr. Ellis, English missionary,) together with the Choctaw and Abernakee, persons employed by the Board, were the first to reduce to writing. This is true also of the Cherokee, so far as the Roman alphabet is used. The Board has presses under the direction of the missions at Bombay, in Ceylon, Malta, and the Sandwich Islands. The works printed are the New Testament, other portions of Scripture, various religious books and tracts, and school books. All these are put in circulation among the heathen, and the field is constantly opening for a wider and still wider circulation, and for an indefinite increase of all these evangelical operations.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts of the Board from donations and legacies, during the year which closed on the 31st August, amounted to \$80,788 16, while the receipts from the same sources, during the year preceding, amounted to \$104,542 24; leaving a deficiency of receipts in the way of contribution or donation, (which are the only sources of income worthy to be considered,) of \$23,754 08. The transfer of \$4000 from the permanent fund to current expenses, with some variations in the interest of money received in the two years, presents the total receipts of the year ending August 31, 1829, at \$106,928 26, and of the year just closed, at \$87,019 37, leaving a deficiency of \$19,908 89. But the real deficiency, and that which should be the basis of all our calculations and all our action, is \$4000 more; viz. \$23,908 89.

From President Allen's Duclonian Lecture.

REVIVALS IN NEW ENGLAND.

I was once myself a New England pastor; and in this Commonwealth; in one of its most enlightened and beautiful villages. I toiled for years, with the ordinary, gradual blessings on my ministry. But after Providence had removed me, and substituted a more faithful teacher in my place, I happened to return and to spend a Sabbath in the former field of my labors. And what was the spectacle, do you think, which on that Sabbath I beheld? It was the spectacle—and a sublimer, a more joyous one I never saw,—of more than eighty persons, new converts to the faith of the gospel, standing up together and taking upon themselves the covenant of a congregational church, and then singing a song of praise for redeeming love!—These were not fanatics. They were intelligent and considerate. These were new converts; and in the transformations of their character, I saw proofs of power, higher than any power of the earth;—sordid worldliness and covetousness changed into a generous charity and heavenly temper;—embittered, rancorous hostility into brotherly love;—profligacy into temperance and purity;—contempt of prayer and of all religion, into the fervor of devotion and a glorifying in the cross of Christ. Without doubt, as among church members of less rapid growth, some may have been self-deceived. But, I trust, I shall never be disposed to point the finger of scorn at a scene, which, as Christ hath taught us, sends a thrill of joy and rapture through the hosts of Cherubim and seraphim in heaven.

I could refer you to ten thousand such converts within a few years past in New England. And why should it be thought incredible, that God should renovate and sanctify the heart of man? Our whole existence, as well as every object in nature, is a mystery and a wonder. It is, I believe, a general opinion among the ablest philosophers, that in every change in the natural world, there is an exertion of Almighty power; for matter is inert in itself, motionless, dead; and the laws of nature have no efficiency to produce change. All that we mean by the laws of nature, are certain associations of events, or a certain order of their occurrence. There is still wanted a power to effect the change, to produce the event; and that power is found only in the Almighty. We talk, indeed, of the powers of matter; but who ever supposed that a ball or a world could set itself in motion, or continue its own motion; or that particles of matter can arrange themselves into the form of a beautiful crystal, or into the various organs and parts of a plant or a tree.—Is it dead matter which fashions itself into the ten thousand vessels and fibres of our own body? If, then, God is operating throughout all nature;—if his hand puts in motion every thing that moves;—if every leaf and every blade of grass grows up under his agency: is it a thing incredible, that his should be the work of giving a pious direction to the heart of sinful man! Why should the soul be exempt from this kind and merciful agency, any more than the body?

From the Columbian Star, and Christian Index.

THE GERMAN REFORMED BAPTISTS AT HARRISBURG, PA.

Not long since we published a short account of the remarkable baptismal scene lately exhibited at Harrisburg in this State. A correspondent has sent us the account which follows, of a transaction of which he was an eye witness. Mr. WISEBRENER the pastor of the church is, we learn, a faithful and zealous minister of the Gospel, and both he and his church have been heretofore known as belonging to the German Reformed Church. We may consider the case here presented, as another evidence of the rapid growth of sentiments favorable to the ancient mode of baptism. Immersion is now almost universally recognized as the true, if not the only baptism; and most churches are in the occasional practice of it. Mr. Editor,—Being on a visit to one of my friends a few days since, I was presented with an August number of the "Star and Index," to read the account of the recent baptism at Harrisburg. And considering that your readers would be interested with a few further particulars, I take the liberty of sending you the result of my own observations.

A day or two previous to the 10th of last August, I was returning from a tour to the Western country, and came to Harrisburg. Hearing that the ordinance of baptism was to be administered to a large number of persons, by immersion, I delayed my journey to witness the novel scene.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. on a delightful morning, I left my lodgings and proceeded to the place appointed for the ordinance. As I went, I perceived on my left, a vast company in solemn procession, slowly moving towards the Susquehanna River. Their regular movement, singing and devout appearance affected my mind most sensibly. I joined the procession and quickly we were at the water's edge. This exceeded all scenes I ever witnessed. The exercises at the river commenced with a few words on the ordinance, a hymn, and a devout prayer; after which, 25 men and 30 women presented themselves as candidates for the ordinance! And what made the scene more striking to my mind was, the fact that they all had been members of the German Presbyterian Church for many years. This I heard from the mouth of one of the Elders, a man, I learned, who stood high amongst the citizens of the town, and he was one of the candidates. And he also informed me, that on the 4th of July last, his Pastor renounced Pædobaptism and was immersed himself.

The Administrator walked down into the water attended by the male candidates two by two—and there did he baptize them in a solemn manner. Then went down into the water the females and submitted fearlessly to the commands of the blessed Jesus.

The scene was sweetly awful—tears found their way down my cheeks—my cold heart melted—I felt that God's spirit was there in a special manner—I trust the opportunity and exercises will never be forgotten by me. And I was not the only one who wept. Almost every face that met mine was suffused in tears. There appeared to be a long and deep spell upon the beholding multitude.

My mind was so much affected by this interesting sight that I was led to inquire into the cause. I have attended on the dedication of churches, and have in two instances witnessed the baptism of one hundred at a time; and often when smaller numbers received the ordinance; but never was so much affected as at this sight. I was ready to conclude this is the right way to administer the ordinance—This is following the steps of Christ and the examples of the Apostles.

When the candidates "went down into the water," I thought that was the way my Saviour was baptized—and when they "came up out of the water," I felt the Holy Ghost on my heart—"How good it was to be here!"

In my younger days I thought of joining a Pædobaptist church, but a scene like this puts me out of all conceit of any other way but the way the Bible dictates:—Believers' baptism by immersion.

I was led to inquire into the state of this church from the circumstance that so many had renounced their former baptism. I found them in good standing and in a flourishing condition. The church numbers upwards of 300 members, all of whom, as I learned, had embraced the baptist sentiments as respects this ordinance, and come out wholly from the errors of their former practice.

A late account from Harrisburg, informs me that 108 of that church have been baptized by immersion.—"What has God wrought!"

Let the worldling spurn, let the Pædobaptist say what he will, the time has come when the people of our enlightened land will search and act for themselves.—When the word of God shall be their rule—when they will not trust the whys and wherefores of others. May the truth prevail.

Yours, &c. AUTHOR.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH was constituted at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 2d of April last, consisting of 15 members. Since that time nine have been added by baptism and two by letter. The Church are erecting a brick Meeting-house, 40 by 50 with a basement story, on a well selected site in the Borough.

CAYUGA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth session of this body was held in Fleming, on the 15th and 16th days of September last. The introductory sermon was preached by Br. John Jefferies, from Heb. x. 9, 10. Elder E. Harrington was chosen Moderator, and brethren S. M. Plumb and C. M. Fuller, Clerks. There are 16 churches, 14 ordained ministers, 1 licentiate, and 1443 members in this association. Seventy-one have been added by baptism. The Eldridge and Oandaga churches have enjoyed some pleasant baptismal seasons the past year. The circumstances of this association generally appear much more pleasant and cheering than heretofore. May the Lord continue to increase their union and prosperity. Brethren Blain, Fisk, Wyckoff, Barrell, and Harrington, were appointed delegates to the Convention, Br. S. M. Plumb is a member of the Board. Br. Blain writes the circular, and Br. Fisk the corresponding letter for next year. The next session is to be held with the Venice and Scipio church.—Baptist Reg.

LAKE GEORGE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—We have received the minutes of this Association. The fourteenth session was held in Bolton, the 1st and 2d days of September last. The introductory sermon was delivered by Br. Norman Fox, from Rev. xxii. 3. And there shall be no more curse." Elder Levi Scofield was chosen Moderator, Br. Alvin Barton, Clerk, and Thomas Teasdale, Assistant. This body embraces 9 churches, 4 ordained ministers, 2 licentiates, and 733 members. The number baptized the past year is 222. The churches in Johnsburg and Athol, Minerva, and second Schroon, have received rich accessions. The next session is to be held at Chester, Warren county. Elder Cobb is appointed to preach the introductory sermon; Elder Scofield his substitute.—lb.

From the American Baptist Magazine.

INTELLIGENCE FROM JAMAICA.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4, 1830.

DEAR SIR,—A young person has just called upon me, who is about to leave this island for the States, by way of St. Thomas. It is the only opportunity I have had of writing to you; and I fear it will be some time before you will get this epistle. But I cannot let the bearer depart without a few lines for one who has shown the writer so much kindness.

I believe I have already informed you of my passage from New York to England. I left England in November, 1829. We brought with us three other missionaries, and their wives; had a delightful passage, and arrived here on the 12th of December. Found our missionaries all alive, and most of them in pretty good health. We have since lost one, Mr. Mann, a most indefatigable laborer, who had been on the island about four years; he died of the common Jamaica fever—the terror of Europeans, which removed him in two or three days.—Our number at present is twelve. Several have been ill lately—two or three dangerously so; but we hope they are fast recovering now.

Opposition, in some shape or other, continues almost as great as ever. The House of Assembly have re-enacted a law which has been disallowed once or twice, prohibiting secretaries holding any meetings for religious worship after sunset, or before sunrise; and also subjecting any missionary to a penalty of twenty pounds for receiving any money or money's worth from slaves! We have great cause for thankfulness, however, that our mission continues to prosper.

A few days ago we held our annual association, when we found that the clear increase of members in all our churches during the past year, i. e. from Easter 1829 to Easter 1830, was one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight. I should be glad to give you a more particular account of our mission; but I am exceedingly fatigued, having had a hard day's work, and been much in the sun. It is past nine o'clock, and I have yet to pack for a journey, on which I start at four in the morning, to visit a distant part of my diocese, about twenty miles from this, whither I go once a fortnight.

I remain, dear brother, your's very truly,

JOSHUA TINSO.

Rev. Dr. Sharp, Boston.

SABBATH SCHOOLS

IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The late resolution of the American Sabbath School Union, to establish schools in every town, in the Valley of the Mississippi, is of a character which cannot fail to exhilarate the spirits of every reflecting Christian. We most cordially and earnestly wish them an ultimate triumph in the effort; and hope that every degree of aid which the enterprise demands, will be cheerfully granted. This measure, if successful, will have the happiest tendency to counteract the effects of the Roman Catholic missionaries, who have been sent from Europe to this delightful section of our country, and who are endeavouring to rivet on the new elements, the errors of the dark ages.

The Baptists in Philadelphia have held

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public meeting to express their approbation of the measures of the Union, and subscribed more than five hundred dollars to the funds, which they hope to increase to one thousand dollars.—*Amer. Rep. Mag.*

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, OCTOBER 30, 1830.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MAINE.

We are gratified in witnessing the establishment and prosperity of Baptist State Conventions. These institutions have a direct tendency to unite the wisdom and strength of our denomination, to draw more closely the bands of love, by frequent interviews and co-operations; and thus cause sectional jealousies to cease. So long as the Churches are left free to act for themselves, we are not apprehensive of any evils arising, to counteract the good which will be effected.

The Convention of Maine, is composed of delegates from the several Associations, in the proportion of one delegate to every five Churches; and from Missionary Societies, one member for each \$25 contributed to the funds of the Convention. Thirty-one delegates were present at the late session, and thirteen other preachers were present, who were invited to take part in the deliberations.

D. Merrill, was chosen President; J. Torrey, Secretary; H. Prince, Treasurer.

The Conventional Sermon was delivered by Rev. J. B. Ripley, from Eph. ii. 8-10.

The subject of Ministerial Education was introduced, and the Agent of the Northern Baptist Education Society, Rev. Mr. Thresher, made some very appropriate remarks, in which he disclaimed the idea that *learning* made ministers; but he conclusively showed, that learning enables a man to be far more useful; indeed, without this, much important labour must be omitted—such as translating the Bible, &c. &c.

The following Resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the churches of this State, to seek out and cherish with a fostering and diligent hand, all such persons as give evidence that they are called to the sacred ministry, and to encourage all such in their efforts to obtain suitable education.

The Report on the state of religion in the several Associations, was upon the whole gratifying; several churches had received very considerable additions. We regretted to observe that ten churches in one Association, were destitute of Pastors.

The cause of Temperance is steadily on the advance among the churches.

The Committee on religious publications, urged the importance of giving more extended circulation to Zion's Advocate. It was stated, that in one church, every member had an opportunity to peruse this weekly sheet. The Baptist Magazine was highly recommended, and Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

The first day of January was appointed as a day of fasting, and of prayer for the prosperity of Zion. Convention to meet next year at Bloomfield.

"The session has been marked by a good degree of enterprise—and has been refreshing to the spirits of the delegates, and will be, we trust, extensively beneficial in its influence on the churches."

In the Minutes of the Boston Baptist Association, we notice the following:—

"Brother Malcom, from the Committee which reported last year on the papers of Rev. Isaac Backus, stated that the papers had been received and placed in the library at Newton; a catalogue of which was read, and ordered to be printed in the Minutes."

CATALOGUE.

1. Mr. Backus' Diary, from July, 1780, to March, 1830. 4to.
2. History of the Warren Association. 4to.
3. Extracts from Swaney church records. 4to.
4. Copies of Letters from Roger Williams, S. Hubbard, &c. 4to.
5. An account of the life of Roger Williams. 4to.
6. Extracts from R. Williams' book against the Quakers, called "The Fox digged out of his Burrows." 12mo.
7. Copy of an Ecclesiastical Law, made in 1722. folio.
8. Extracts from the records of Plymouth, of the united Colonies of Bristol churches, &c. 12mo.
9. Extracts from Winthrop's Journal. folio.
10. Extracts from the records of Massachusetts Colony. 12mo.
11. Memoirs of Churches, and extracts from Connecticut records. 12mo.
12. Extracts from various Authors. 12mo.
13. Extracts from various Authors. 12mo.
14. An account of the attempt to procure liberty for the Baptists. 12mo.
15. Proceedings against Thomas Gould and other Baptists, in 1688. folio.
16. Extracts from the Province records.
17. Some passages out of Increase Mather's vindication of the New-England churches."

Were other bodies of a like nature, to take advantage of all opportunities to obtain the journals, diaries, &c. &c. which have been collected by Preachers and others, many interesting facts might be placed on record, and much information gained, which may never otherwise be secured. We believe that were Christians more in the habit of noting the daily interesting events which come within their knowledge, and the providential dealings of God with them, posterity would be benefited, and not unfrequently the church edified.

IMPROVEMENT ON WHEELS FOR STEAM BOATS.

We have examined the machinery used to propel a small boat, invented by Mr. Isaiah C. Rice, of Ludlow, Mass. Instead of a wheel, as usual, in other boats, the machinery is so constructed, that the paddles, or boards by which the boat is propelled forward, descend into the water perpendicularly, and rise from it in the same position; and by this means, a loss of power is prevented. This we believe an improvement, which may, with advantage, be used in Steam Boats.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN STONINGTON.

1. Resolved, That we disapprove of the title

Reverend, and all other unscriptural titles to ministers of the gospel.

2. Resolved, That we view the practice of reading for preaching, a departure from the command and example of Christ and his Apostles, which ought to meet the disapprobation of the churches.

3. Resolved, That the above resolutions be entered on our records, and forwarded to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, for insertion in that paper, as a public manifestation of our disapprobation of the practices named in the foregoing resolutions.

Attest, ISAAC TILLINGHAST, Ch. Clk.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted by the second Baptist Church in Ashford.

Attest, EZEKIEL SKINNER, Pastor.

We thank our attentive correspondent for a copy of the Minutes of the New Haven Association. It will be recollected that we gave a pretty full account of the doings of this Association at its late meeting. We here subjoin two paragraphs which are given at the close of the Report on the state of the Churches.

Corresponding Associations will learn from our Minutes that the last year has been with us in some measure a year of prosperity; and although we have been called to mourn the very sudden and unexpected removal by death, of two of our highly esteemed brethren in the Ministry, we feel thankful that their places have been filled by others. In our Association are 14 Churches; 15 ordained Ministers; 6 licentiates; 1455 members, 148 of whom have been added by baptism the present year.

From this report, it will be perceived that our churches, with scarcely an exception, enjoy internal peace, and several of them a good degree of external prosperity. They all continue steadfast in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship. And while they pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they are beginning to feel more and more, that it is their duty to afford a cordial support to those efforts which are calculated to advance the kingdom of Christ. Sabbath School and Bible Class instruction; the circulation of Tracts and of Bibles; Domestic and Foreign Missions engage the attention of these Churches.

POLITICAL.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Editor of the N. York Daily Advertiser, gives the following, as the summary of the news from Paris, to the 8th Sept.

There has been disturbances in the city of Rouen, but at the latest dates, things were comparatively tranquil in Paris. The Monitor says that the degree of anxiety for the future which prevails induces men of capital to withhold their money from speculations, and from manufactures; and hence the workmen and various classes of persons dependent on their daily employments for subsistence are thrown out of business, and become restless and troublesome. The printers were particularly insubordinate; and M. Firmin Didot had published an address to them.

At Rouen, however, not above 100 or 200 persons appeared in the streets on the last day of which we have any account; and they were soon dispersed. A few lives were lost, (not exceeding five or six, and considerable numbers wounded.

In Paris arrangements were making to furnish employment to many. The presses at the Royal printing works were to be set in operation, and different public works prosecuted.

One or two more printing offices were deserted by their workmen, on the 7th.

The Journal of the Hague announces the retreat of M. Van Manca. The consent of King William to the separation of Holland and Belgium appears to be less explicit, but it can hardly be refused.

An extraordinary number of the Journal of the Hague states that on the Prince of Orange's arrival, he was welcomed with great joy. He immediately alighted at his palace, where the king had a very affable interview with him. On the return of the latter, he was welcomed by the people. When the prince went to visit his father, the people insisted on carrying him in their arms, and these were persons of every well dressed. A cabinet council immediately assembled. The same journal, in a postscript, says that the plan of a separation of the north and south has been received without disapprobation; and that his Excellency the Minister of Justice has received after repeated demands, his honorable dismissal from the functions he had long discharged.

Prince Frederick has a camp, a small army, and a park of artillery at Vilvorde, Malines and Antwerp, which is considered a permanent declaration of war, and a menace against the people.

The deputation from the Hague was not received by the king, who, it is said, expects others from all Holland in opposition to it.

A deputation arrived at Brussels from Charleroy, strongly in favour of the people.

The diplomatic corps have declared that the spirit of the treaty of London is not opposed in any manner to the separation of Belgium from Holland.

No nominations of foreign ministers has yet been made in France.

At Nismes considerable difficulties had arisen, and some lives lost; but all was quiet the last dates. The interior of France was generally tranquil.

The Low Countries.—At the last dates the Prince of Orange had promised, in the name of his father, that the guard of Brussels should be entrusted to the Belgians; and, in short, he had made all the concessions demanded by the people. This is said to have been very fortunately done, as the inhabitants of Mons had risen and possessed the city and taken the cannon, while they as well as the people of Apt and Liege, had dispatched troops to aid the insurgents of Brussels. The principal cities had all sent armed deputations.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The French government has just officially declared to the governor of the Low Countries, that if he should think it necessary for defence to call the aid of a foreign power, a French army at the first sign of invasion, should march to sustain the Belgian cause.

BELGIUM.—The Prince of Orange had arrived in his father's name, to make all the concessions demanded by the people.

AUSTRIA.—There had been rumors of a disposition on the part of Austria to interfere in the affairs of France; but latest papers say there is good reason to believe, that a recognition of Louis Philip 1st has just arrived in Paris, and is known to the government.

RUSSIA.—Under date of Paris 8th, it is said, they continue to speak in a contradictory manner of the news from Russia. We have, however, reason to believe, that the two couriers, arrived yesterday, have brought the solution of the question, in a manner conforming to the desires of Europe.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 10.—The news of the revolutions in Paris had been received, and government were waiting to hear the results. Couriers

had been sent to London, Vienna and Berlin, and they would probably all act in concert.

FROM AFRICA.—The French garrison had hardly gone on board, when the Arabs came down with fire and sword on the city of Bona, laid contributions, pillaged the houses of people who had favored the French, and committed all sorts of excesses. Similar scenes are apprehended at Oran, unless the fort controls the city. Nothing new at Algiers. The Arabs occupy all the posts abandoned by the French.

Mr. Grimshaw, of the Philadelphia bar, is now preparing for the press, a work to be embraced in one volume, and entitled the MERCHANTS' LAW BOOK, which will exhibit the leading principles of statutory, in relation to Bills of Exchange, Insurance, Principal and Factor, Masters of vessels, Carriers, &c.; and it is presumed will be a convenient book of reference for merchants engaged either in foreign or inland trade.—*N. Y. Dai. Ad.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Pacific, Captain Crocker, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, we received our regular files of London papers to the 16th of September.

We publish the speech of the King of the Netherlands, delivered at an extraordinary meeting of the States General convoked in consequence of the disturbances in Belgium. It seems that one great object of the insurgents in that part of the kingdom is to procure a separation of the Belgian provinces from Holland. This requires a revision of the constitution, and the subject is brought distinctly before the legislative body, without any apparent disposition on the part of the king, as far as we can form an opinion from the speech, to comply with their wishes on the subject.

Insurrections seem to be more and more fashionable. A disturbance has broken out at Brunswick, which had proceeded to such a length as to induce the reigning Duke to quit his dominions, and it is said he had fled, and one of his aids-de-camp, his secretary, and coaches had arrived in England. The people, or the mob, as they are called, demanded of him, that some cannon which had been planted in front of his palace, should be removed, that the Chambers should be acknowledged, that the Duke should not go to England, and that he should not send his money out of the country. He at first affected to yield to their wishes; but afterwards, he attempted to adopt more decisive measures to suppress the tumult, but upon finding that he could not rely on his troops, and every thing assuming a formidable appearance, he made his escape from the back yard of the palace, guarded by a body of Hussars, and fled for his life beyond the frontiers of his dominions. The Castle was then set on fire by the mob, the furniture demolished, and when the engines arrived to extinguish the fire, they were prevented by the people from approaching.

It is stated in the newspapers, tho' not officially, that the Austrian government had acknowledged the new government of France.

It is also said, that the Emperor of Russia had ordered that French vessels bearing the tri coloured flag, should be admitted into his ports.

A very melancholy event occurred at the celebration of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road. Mr. Huskisson, who with many other persons of distinction attended on the occasion, had just shaken hands with the Duke of Wellington, and was standing in the road, when a rail-road carriage approached at great speed, and before he had time to get out of the way, ran over him, and broke his limbs to such a degree as to cause his death. Mrs. Huskisson was present on the distressing occasion, and a witness of the catastrophe. In consequence of this event, the Duke of Wellington declined taking part in a procession which was to take place at Liverpool, and other festivities which had been planned.

Mr. Huskisson was chosen member of the House of Commons at the late election for Liverpool, which he had represented for a good many years. His death, we have not a doubt, will be sincerely lamented in that city.

The evidence of wide spread uneasiness throughout Europe, grows stronger at every successive arrival of intelligence from that quarter of the world. It is now apparent, from the disturbances that have already occurred in the Netherlands, and in several parts of Germany, that they may want all their forces at home instead of volunteering their services for the neighboring States. And if they can in all cases rely upon the fidelity of those forces, they will have reason to think themselves extremely fortunate.

Reports similar to those we gave yesterday, were still in circulation, of the prospect that all the principal powers would act in concert, and in favour of the present government of France.

The Independence of Colombia, it is positively stated, has been recognised by the French government, in the person of Mr. Ayala.

It is stated in a private letter from Madrid, that a majority of the ministers had allowed the question of the recognition of South America to be deliberated on.

Nothing had occurred in Spain or Portugal of a decisive character, but much anxiety prevailed in both countries.—The funds were of no value.

A great number of officers on service, with their regiments, have been arrested at Badajoz, and in other parts of Castile; and the reason of these arrests is not known, but it is supposed to arise from speaking their sentiments too freely.

FRONTIER OF SPAIN, PAU, Sept. 7.—M. Le Viscount de Beaumont, Prefect du Department, arrived here last night.

The Spanish refugees arrive continually from all parts of France; not a single day passes without an accession to their numbers, by the diligence or other modes of conveyance.—Exposed, as they were, to annoyances by the late Government of France, and subjected to a rigorous inspection, they feel, of course, very grateful to the existing Government, which leaves them at liberty to go wherever their affairs or their wishes direct them.

They must be wilfully blind who cannot perceive that great movements are preparing for the Peninsula. Already there have approached the frontiers several officers of superior rank, who served under Mina in the war of Independence; they are "sounding the coast," and have had intercourse with Spaniards who have come from Navarre and Aragon. This General, who left Paris some days since, will find all things ready on his arrival.

TOULON.—Letters from Algiers mention that the fleet under Admiral Duperre is to sail on the 5th for Toulon.—It embarks the cannon, artillery, and ammunition, which is not wanted for the preservation of that country; and also brings over General Bourmont, who continued in command till the arrival of General Clausel. All the troops at Bona and Oran have been withdrawn, after destroying the fortifications. They are concentrated at Algiers, where their presence is useful. The ships not destined for the Levant and Algiers station are to be dismantled.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Yesterday the Minister of War met at his house the Inspectors-General of all the armies, and demanded of them if they could place reliance in the good spirit of their respective corps. We learn that some of the Colonels of the troops in garrison in this capital, had declared to the Inspectors that they could only answer for themselves—that of their own knowledge they were aware the old officers were much discontented, in consequence of their promotion having been neglected, while youths, without having any services to show, had been rapidly promoted over them. M. Zorilla had received an order from the King, which enjoined

him to proceed immediately against thirty persons, lately arrested in the port of Alcala, in one of the hotels there, where they had assembled for supper. After the trial his Majesty was to be consulted, before any sentence of execution was to be put in force.

RUSSIA.—The Messenger de Chambres of the 14th of September, says:

"A courier, who left St. Petersburg the 25th of August, brought the news that the Emperor of Russia had given orders to admit vessels bearing the tri-colored flag into the Russian ports, and that with respect to the recognition of the new Government of France, Russia would act like the other European Powers."

"A private letter from Stuttgart, dated Sept. 6, says.—We have received to day the news of the recognition of the new King of the French by the Austrian Cabinet, which has also advised all the other states of Germany to follow his example."

"Despatches announcing the formal recognition of the Government by Austria, have been received to day."

Transylvania University.—Eight young men received the Bachelor's degree at the commencement of this Institution as we learn from the Kentucky Reporter. An equal number received the degree of Master.

The Honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. John McLean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

New Road to Canada.—The road which has been for several years in construction from the Kennebec River, leading to Quebec, is said to be now completed, and several American gentlemen from the state of Maine have lately passed through it with their carriages, and one with horses abreast. In passing about two miles only, they experienced a slight difficulty in making their way, the rest being in such excellent order, that it may be travelled on in general at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—As fat men are generally jovial, we run no risk of offending any person by publishing the following communication.

ANTI-SKELETONS.—The following is the weight of ten respectable ship masters belonging to the Port of Philadelphia, recently weighed here.—327, 260, 273, 263, 257, 252, 247, 246, 239, 237.—total 2620—average 262 lbs.

The Montgomery, Alabama, Journal states that Mr. Edes, in Pike county, while sitting by his wife, near the fire, was shot dead by some person from without.

The Savannah Board of Health announces that a few cases of disease, bearing indications of the Small Pox, have made their appearance in that city, chiefly among the colored population. Measures have been taken to prevent it from spreading.

The city of St. Louis contains 5,852 inhabitants—of which 1,143 are slaves and 267 free colored people. In 1820, St. Louis contained 4,123 souls—increased in ten years 1729.

The Governor of Ohio has appointed Thursday, the 18th of November, as a day of public thanksgiving, in that State.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, from passengers, for four months in the last season, were \$ 0 012 36.

Mr. Osborne Henley was robbed of \$4,900 in U. S. Bank notes on the 15th inst. near Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia, by three persons who had blacked their faces to prevent discovery.

The Winyaw Intelligencer of the 13th inst. says: "From the best investigation we have been able to make, the loss of the Rice Planters on the waters of Winyaw Bay has been from 12 to 15,000 barrels; notwithstanding, some who have been partial losers, will make a full average crop."

A sweet potato, raised on the Eastern Shore, Md. is said to have measured 21 and a half inches in circumference, and weighed eight pounds four ounces; when first pulled it weighed nine pounds two ounces.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—A slip from the correspondents of the Norfolk Beacon, dated Oct. 17, says, "A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday last, informs us that he had understood from Capt. Johnson, of the Legat Boat stationed off Windmill Point, that a Bar Pilot Boat was capsized off Cape Charles, and out of 13 souls on board at the time, only three were saved. The survivors had arrived at New Point."

Oliver Watkins, in whose behalf the Legislature passed a special act, instructing the court to grant him a second trial after conviction for the murder of his wife, has been again found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, on the second Tuesday of August next.

A Royal Road to Learning.—A French wag says that the Government of the Bourbons was overthrown by the Jacotot method, which teach people to read in three days.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, Mr. Allen C. Boardman, to Miss Elizabeth Barnard, daughter of Capt. Chauncey Barnard.

At Wallingford, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Noyes, Mr. John H. Cook, Jr. of New Haven, to Miss Ann Pomeroy, daughter of E. M. Pomeroy, Esq. of the former place.

At Meriden, Mr. Sylvester Linsley, of Cleveland Ohio, to Miss Hannah Andrus, daughter of M. Andrus, Esq. of the former place.

At Litchfield, Mr. Horace Page, of Warren, to Miss Sarah G. Green.

At Middletown, on the 27th inst. Mr. Joseph W. Hubbard, to Miss Susan M. Carrington, eldest daughter of Henry Carrington, Esq.

At Middle Haddam, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bentley, Capt. Gordon Whitmore, Jr. to Miss Marietta Johnson, daughter of Mr. Henry Johnson. On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. Samuel Hamner, Jr. Publisher of the N. E. W. Review, Hartford, to Miss Olivia T. Whitmore, daughter of Mr. Gordon Whitmore.

DIED.

In this city, while on a visit, Mr. Ahaz Thayer, of Greenfield, Mass. aged 69 years. Mrs. Sarah Pledger, 58.

At Woodstock, August 30th, Doct. Joseph Seagrave, 69. On the 13th ult. Mr. John Clark, Jr. 41.

At Glastenbury, Miss Caroline Ellis, 23, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Ellis.

At Granby, Mrs. Phebe Cossett, 63, wife of Mr. Reuben Cossett.

At Branford, Mr. Judah Palmer, 93.

At Ellington, Mr. David Allen, 25.

At Bolton, widow Margaret Strong, 85.

At Enfield, Mr. Peletiah Phelps, 60.

At Torrington, Mr. Hezekiah Fno, 47.

At Barkhamsted, Mrs. Elizabeth Fore, 62.

At Humphreysville, on the 10th inst. Mr. Jacob Thomson, 60.

At Northford, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, 86.

At New Haven, Mrs. Adeline Lord, 39, wife of Mr. Thomas Lord.

CICERONEAN LYCEUM.

(Meeting on Thursday Evening, next, To c'tk.)
QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—
"Does Civilization tend to promote the happiness of Mankind?"

THE HARTFORD UNION CONFERENCE.

Will hold its next Session in Hartford, on Wednesday Nov. 3d, at one o'clock P. M. The delegates are requested to call at the Vestry, where the Committee of the church will be in waiting to receive them.

At half past two P. M. the public exercises at the Meeting house, will be introduced, by a sermon from the Rev. John Cookson of Middletown, GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS.

Hartford Oct. 21, 1830.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Members of the Connecticut Baptist Sunday School Society, are hereby notified to meet at the Baptist Meeting House in this city, on Thursday, the 4th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration what measures shall be adopted by said Society, in reference to Sunday School operations in the Valley of the Mississippi. A general attendance is earnestly desired. GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, President.

Hartford, Oct. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Farmers Society of Suffield, will hold their Annual Cattle Show, and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, near the Meeting House in West Suffield, on Wednesday, the 3d day of November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

E. G. UFFORD, Sec'y.

Suffield, Oct. 15, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Conference of Churches in the Ashford Association will be held on at the Baptist Church in Hampton on the first Wednesday in November next, to commence at one o'clock, P. M. The delegates of the churches are requested to call at Sister Hannah Paines.

ZEKIEL SKINNER.

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, on the 18th inst. a sorrell HORSE, of good size, with white feet, and a stripe on the forehead, and some white hairs on the shoulder. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ZELOTES PHELPS.

Simsbury, Oct. 29, 1830.

HARTFORD LADIES' SHOE STORE.

The proprietor of this establishment, tenders his most grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of the city and country, for the very liberal patronage and encouragement, they have afforded the Hartford Ladies Shoe Store the past year, and would inform them and the public, that his store is completely furnished with every kind of Prunelle & Leather Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children in great variety; also, India Rubber Over Shoes for the approaching winter. No exertion shall be wanting, to redeem the first pledge given, that he would fit the foot, please the fancy, promote the interest, and secure the approbation of all who may favor him with a call. Sea Otter, Seal, and Leather Caps, for Gentlemen and Boys, all very cheap for cash.

WANTED.—Two Journeyman, first rate workmen, at Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes.

NORMAND S. MITH.

Hartford, Oct. 23, 1830.

STRAY HORSE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a young brown MARE, with a white spot in her forehead. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HORACE W. GRISWOLD.

Windsor, Oct. 19, 1830.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of FUR, HAIR SEAL, and LEATHER CAPS, with a few of the fashionable Jockey Caps.

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POETRY.

From the Columbian Star and Christian Index.

Now we see through a glass darkly—but then face to face.

Yes, while these walls of Earth remain
That hedge the spirit in;
While o'er the wide world's cold domain
Hang the dark clouds of sin—
How shall the soul's untrodden wing
Mount in the smile of God,
Or mark the sun beams, quivering
Along the heavenward road?

How shall the wintry spell of Earth
Be broken and undone?
How shall the clouds be driven hence
That veil the glorious sun?
'Tis only Death, that can unroll
And drive the gloom away,
And pour upon the undying soul
A cloudless, endless day!

And when Life's evening tide is past,
How sweet that fadeless sky,
Unvisited by storm or blast
Rears its broad arch on high—
Beneath its pure, eternal light,
Swells forth the inspiring hymn
Of Angels veiled with plumes of white
And rapturous Cherubim.

How should that world in visions come
To bless the ransomed mind—
And bid it fling Earth's vanities by
As whispers of the wind?
How should we pray with fervent heart—
"Oh, for that World of Bliss—
Where the glad spirit ne'er may feel
The weariness of this!"

From the New-York Observer.

REVIVAL IN A FEMALE SCHOOL IN VERMONT.

It is always interesting to contemplate the effects of the Spirit of God operating on the hearts of the children of men, and it is especially so, to notice it in seminaries of learning, where the young heart, yet unadulterated by contamination from the world, more readily opens itself to receive the heavenly influence, and yields its bright and glowing affections to the source of all good. In this day of Christian effort, when the signs of the times proclaim that the Redeemer's kingdom is rapidly extending over the earth, how interesting to the Christian philanthropist, is the prospect of seeing our colleges and schools, become nurseries of piety, and schools of the prophets. Within a few years past, God has signally blessed our literary seminaries, and multitudes of our youth have devoted themselves to the service of God.

The revival with which the female school in M— was visited a short time since, so strikingly exhibited the power of God to change the heart, and his mercy and faithfulness in hearing and answering prayer, that a few facts respecting it, may not be uninteresting.

This school was commenced in December of last year; and though religious instruction was given daily to the pupils, no particular seriousness was awakened till the close of the term, when one individual began to manifest deep concern for the salvation of her soul. She resolved to remain during the vacation, that she might undisturbed by study, seek an interest in her Saviour. The teacher at the commencement of the spring term in March, found her much distressed with a sense of guilt, and her soul, at times, filled with agony, in view of her alienation from God. Two days after she cast herself upon the mercy of her Saviour, and he spoke peace to her soul.

The effect on the school was electrical.—With tears and trembling, many inquired, "What do these things mean?" and it was evident that this circumstance was awakening an intense anxiety in the minds of the pupils.—The course adopted for religious instruction seemed signally blessed. God spoke to the hearts of the youth by his own word, and often while repeating the Sacred Scriptures, were they so overcome, as to be unable to proceed. A course of questions or subjects were given out every day for each succeeding morning, and the young ladies committed and repeated answers from the Bible, which were explained and applied, by the instructress. The attributes of deity were given—If God is omnipresent and omniscient, he must know the heart of man. What is his testimony respecting it? What the sentence he passes on such characters? Is there no escape from this condemnation? Is Christ able and willing to save all who trust in his merits? Is it your duty to make an immediate surrender of yourself to his service? What is your determination respecting it? By the time the questions had advanced thus far, a deep solemnity prevailed through the seminary. The little flock of Christ, in the school, (a few, I trust, whose names are written in heaven,) enlisted all their energies in the work, and with strong cries and tears, sent up many earnest petitions for the salvation of their companions. At the same time, they were instant in season and out of season, warning and entreating them to flee from the wrath to come. There was little of that excitement manifested which expends itself in tears and lamentations, but a deep feeling of solemnity, visible in the expression of the countenance, and in every action.

One of the teachers, a young lady, who was much devoted to the world, had been some time troubled by the appearances in school.—She felt that it was evidently the work of the Holy Spirit, but her heart loved not the things of the Spirit, and she strove against the convictions which agitated her mind. She determined, if others would be so foolish as to be influenced by the solemn considerations pressed upon the heart, she would not relinquish the pleasures of the world, for the gloom of religion. It was very apparent that there was a great conflict in her mind. She knew her duty, but she had no heart to perform it. Contrary to the advice of friends, and the admonitions of conscience, she attended a scene of amusement well calculated to draw her back to the world. The tempter shot his mark too high, and this device of the adversary only proved the means of awakening deeper impressions. Every day, for the succeeding week, God spoke to her heart, by the faithful efforts of Christian friends, and on the following Sabbath, the preaching of

the word so powerfully affected her, that the proud heart was humbled, and she wept aloud. Two days passed in agony of spirit, and while bowed down in the dust at the Saviour's cross, he cast a look of compassion upon her, and gave her peace in believing. Her first anxiety, when relieved from the distress which had filled her soul, was for the conversion of those who had been influenced by her example. To such, her efforts were unceasingly directed; she spoke to them of the preciousness of her Saviour, and urged them to commence with her, a life of devotion to God. It was interesting to see those, who had so recently trifled together, now bending, with one heart and one spirit, in supplication to their Redeemer; to hear their voices go up in ascriptions of praise to God, who had plucked them as brands from the burning, and put a new song into their mouths.

One Friday morning, there was scarcely an individual in the school able to attend to her studies. As the classes were regularly called, the deep solemnity and distress visible in every countenance, spoke more forcibly than words could have done, their inability to give their attention to any other subject than the salvation of their souls. Many of them were permitted to retire for prayer with Christian friends. When Mrs. — retired to her room after the morning exercises, one of the teachers came to her, and begged her to visit a room where a number were assembled in great distress with their pious companions. Language could not convey an idea of the solemnity of the scene which presented itself to her. Seven young ladies deeply distressed on account of sin, were bowed down before the mercy seat, while a number of their friends, with the spirit of wrestling Jacob, were pleading for them at the throne of grace. Again and again the voice of prayer ascended, succeeded by a pause, like the stillness of the grave, while heart met heart, in its silent aspirations for mercy on the sinner, and still none could rise from her deep prostration. For two hours, were this little circle sending up strong cries and earnest supplications to the hearer of prayer. Those who were awakened, were then left with the Bible and their God.

At the usual hour for the exercises of school in the afternoon, Mrs. — entered the room, where fifty scholars usually assembled, and though all were in the house, but ten or twelve occupied their seats. A solemn awe seemed to fill the minds of these, and all appeared to feel that God was in our midst. As the instructress entered the room, she said, "How solemn is this place; this is none other than the house of God." Every countenance showed that their hearts responded to the remark of their teacher. She followed it by a few observations, and the feelings which had been hitherto restrained by pride and a determination not to submit, now burst forth. It was no time for study; a higher, holier influence pervaded the minds of all. If, said their teacher, any here present feel that they cannot attend to the studies of the afternoon, and wish for the prayers of their companions, they are permitted to retire to those rooms where they are now offering up their petitions. In a moment, all had left the school room, and it might truly be said, that there was scarcely a room in the dwelling in which the voice of prayer could not be heard. At 4 o'clock, Mr. M. visited the school; and the marked expression of solemnity and grief on the countenances of the pupils, told more forcibly than language could do, the feelings of the heart. In the evening, as had been the case for some time previous, the house was thronged with those who came to converse on the subject most interesting to them, and to hear prayer in their behalf.

On Saturday morning, the classes were again called to recitation, and again it was apparent that they felt too deeply the injunction of their Saviour, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," to attend to their studies. A class had previously been directed to select the first reading lesson in Porter's Analysis, as an exercise in parsing for this morning. On opening the book, teacher and scholars were struck by the appropriateness of the words to their present condition and feelings: "What sinners value, I resign, Lord, 'tis enough if thou art mine." We will look at the meaning of these words, before we parse them, said their teacher. All felt their import too deeply to attend to their grammatical construction.—What shall we do to be saved? was the great inquiry; and during those two days of deep anxiety, seven dared to indulge a trembling hope, that God, for Christ's sake, had pardoned their sins. Though very anxious for the salvation of the souls of her pupils, Mrs. — felt it to be very important that the studies of the school should not be interrupted; they were accordingly resumed on Monday, and were not again suspended.

The revival continued through the remainder of the term, and was still characterized by deep solemnity and stillness. About thirty, it was hoped, became the subjects of divine grace, and consecrated themselves to the service of their Redeemer. Many of these instances were very striking and interesting. A young lady from P. had just prepared herself to attend school in C. when her parents heard of the revival in this school. Like many thoughtless ones, her heart was too much attached to the world, to desire such privileges, and she obeyed with much reluctance; but very frankly told Mrs. — what were the motives of her parents in sending her to M. We have reason to believe that these parents, while they used the means, offered the prayer of faith. Every word of instruction seemed to produce effect. The young lady became deeply impressed in view of her guilt and danger, and in one week from the time she entered the school, she indulged a trembling hope of acceptance through a Mediator. Another child of prayer was sent from parents who earnestly coveted the best gifts for their child, and the same results followed. Do not such instances show most strikingly the efficacy of prayer, and the willingness of God

to bless the efforts of his faithful disciples? Why then are not all the children of the church, lambs in the fold of Christ? In view of this visit of mercy to this school, we are all led to exclaim, What hath God wrought! "Not unto us, not unto us, oh Lord, but to thy name be all the glory."

From the New-York Observer.

ITINERATING LIBRARIES.

We published some time since, a notice of itinerating libraries, which has been adopted to a considerable extent in Scotland. We have now before us a letter from Mr. Samuel Brown, of Haddington, addressed to the corresponding secretary of the American Tract Society, in which he strongly urges the adoption of the same system in this country, and compares it with the acknowledged economy and usefulness of Tract operations.

Important and useful, says Mr. B. as the circulation of tracts has been, I cannot but consider it of much more importance to train up our reading population in the habit of reading larger works, and the plan of itinerating libraries furnishing the means of doing so at even a less expense than the circulation of tracts.—Suppose the sum of £200 (\$328) to be expended in circulating tracts. This sum must fall considerably short of supplying every family in the city of New-York, with a tract monthly for a year, unless you collect the tracts and lend them to other families; and even then I suppose you cannot expect on an average that every tract will be read six times. The same sum of £200 I suppose would purchase with you 1,000 volumes, which would make 20 divisions of 50 volumes, and were these placed in the hands of zealous gratuitous librarians in the principal streets of New-York, and issued for the first two years to subscribers of 5s. per annum; in that time the cost would be realized which would purchase other 20 divisions.—These might be placed in the original stations, and the first set removed to other stations, and either issued to 5s. subscribers or at a penny a volume, and gratuitously every alternate year. In this way, in a very short time, you might furnish every individual in New-York with useful reading, and in 20 years you might cover the whole State of New-York with such libraries.

I am persuaded the books from such libraries would be as much read with you as they have been with us, that is, every volume five times per annum on an average—and they would last 20 years—so that each volume would enter into 100 families, and would probably be read by one or two persons in each family, on an average. They would thus be read 200 times instead of six, which is the number of times we suppose the tracts would be read. Many of the tracts would be read perhaps by double the number supposed, but many of our volumes have been issued 10, 15 and 20 times in one year.

The removal of the books from station to station has fully kept up the disposition to read, and in the oldest stations I think has increased it.

It was not however the suitability of the plan for large cities which first led me to consider it suitable for America; it was its suitability for the newly occupied countries at the west, where the settlers were far removed from the regular preaching of the Gospel, as in some measure supplying this deficiency.

In making these remarks, I do not wish a single dollar to be withdrawn from tract circulation, but I would be happy, if it were the divine will to see the plan of moveable libraries taken up on a respectable scale with American energy, and accompanied with the influences of the Holy Spirit. Alas! we are too apt to trust to our own exertions, and to forget that unless God bless the means, our tracts and our books will prove a curse instead of a blessing to those who read them.

EDUCATION.

Habits of mental and moral discipline are the first great objects in any system of instruction, public or private. The value of education depends far less upon varied and extensive acquirements, than upon the cultivation of just powers of thought, and the general regulation of the faculties of the understanding. That it is not the quantity of knowledge, but the capacity to apply it, which promises success and usefulness in life, is a truth that cannot be too often inculcated by instructors, and recollected by pupils. "Many," says a writer of the olden time, in quaint but forcible language, "many no doubt had read as much, and perhaps more than he, but scarce any ever concocted his reading into judgment as he did." And this *coconction of reading into judgment* is the golden rule of education. By diffusive and indiscriminate application, a morbid appetite is created, and the mental digestion is at first impaired and then destroyed. If youth are taught how to think, they will soon learn what to think. Exercise is not more necessary to a healthful state of the body, than is the employment of the various faculties of the mind to mental efficiency. The practical sciences are as barren of useful products as the speculative, where facts only are the objects of knowledge, and where the understanding is not habituated at a proper period to self-observation, and to a continued process of examination and reflection. Physics and metaphysics are then equally valueless. The memory becomes a confused reservoir, in which the collections of life are deposited, but without the power of arranging or employing them. But where moral principles are early inculcated, the judgment ripened, the imagination chastened, the taste refined, the passions restrained, and the habits of perseverance and industry taught, the great purposes of education are attained. No precocity of intellect, no promise of genius, no extent of knowledge, can be weighed in the scale with these acquisitions. He who has been the object of such sedulous attention, and the subject of such a course of instruction, may enter upon the great duties of life with every prospect of an honorable and useful career. His armor is girded on for battle. However difficult the conjuncture in which he may be called to

act, he is prepared for whatever may betide him. He need not retreat to his closet to search his books for precedents and analogies. Thrown upon his own resources, his promptitude and decision will enable him to act, and to act wisely, while others are deliberating or doubting.—Extract from Gov. Cass' Address.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We have been several times asked by citizens of other states, what means were provided in Pennsylvania for the education of the poor. This opportunity is embraced briefly to reply to the question. The constitution declares that "the legislature shall as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Under this injunction means have been provided in nearly all the counties of the state, for the instruction of the children of indigent parents. They are sent to the most convenient schools of the neighborhoods in which they respectively reside, and the expense is paid by the County Commissioners. In the city and county of Philadelphia, which constitutes the first school district of Pennsylvania, the Lancasterian system has been introduced for the education of the children described in the constitution.—During twelve years upwards of thirty thousand pupils have been taught in those seminaries, and the best results have rewarded the community for its application of funds to so good a purpose. These schools are superintended by gentlemen who serve without compensation. The teachers are well qualified for their duties, are liberally paid, and derive their offices from the directors.—Reg. of Penn.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

ON THE HONOUR DUE TO PARENTS.
All the relative duties are highly important; when properly discharged they promote the happiness of society, and redound to the glory of God. Were I to draw a scale of these duties, assigning to each its proportionate share of importance, it is probable I should place at the head of that scale the duties of husbands and wives. As the matrimonial connexion is the most intimate, so the duties which it involves are the most deeply interesting. Let those who are conscientiously desirous of doing the will of God, in this relation, read frequently, among other passages, the two following; 1 Pet. iii, 1—7, and Eph. v, 22—33.

If the first stroke upon the scale be appropriated to the duties of husbands and wives, the second should express the duties of parents and children. O, that parents would duly consider the task they have to fulfil, and endeavour, in an humble dependence upon the grace of God, to be found faithful to their trust! The following thoughts are addressed to children and young people:—"Honour thy father and thy mother!" What does this honour imply?

1. If you honour your father and mother you will affectionately love them. The best thing you possess is your heart; and you must honour your parents by giving them your hearts. One of the very darkest features of paganism is mentioned by the apostle—"without natural affection." Where parental feeling will allow the mother to expose her infant to be eaten up by ants, and the father to cast his son into the river to be devoured by alligators, it is not to be expected that much filial regard should be cherished. But the youths of America are blessed with parents who cherish towards them the kindest feelings, and it is but right that their parents in nature should enjoy the warmest affections of their hearts.

2. If you honour your father and mother you will cheerfully obey them. Affection does not necessarily nor even generally imply obedience. There may be very strong affection between brothers, sisters, relatives, and friends; but as no superiority and subordination are implied, no obedience can be required or yielded. It is very different with respect to your parents; the relation of a child to his parent involves the authority of the latter. The wisdom which is supposed to accompany years entitles a parent to respect; besides, he is placed by Divine appointment at the head of his family, and if order and happiness are to reside in the family, his will must be obeyed. The command of the sacred scriptures is binding, "Children obey your parents in all things, for this is fit."

And this obedience should be willing and cheerful. A wise parent will insist upon the compliance of his children, so far as the outward act is concerned; but this, on your part, may be a conformity arising merely from fear and compulsion, while the heart is altogether disobedient. Your parents, in this case, may do themselves credit, while they are aiming at your real good; but you do them no credit; you render them no honour, while you decline cheerfully to obey them. There is only one exception to this general rule, which I hope is not of frequent occurrence, viz. when the commands of a parent interfere with the commands of God. It may, indeed, happen, that the parental authority should enjoin practices prohibited by the Scriptures, or prohibit a conscientious attention to the revealed will of God; in that case, the path of duty is plain; it is better to obey God than man; but, even then, care should be taken to make it manifest, that disobedience is the result of a pious and humble regard to the commands of the Most High.

3. If you honor your father and mother, you will treat them when you are grown up into life with deference and respect.

In the earliest years of a child, his ignorance is such, that he must necessarily admit, in the most unqualified manner, the opinions of his preceptor; but as the intellect begins to develop itself, and this child thinks for himself, it will sometimes happen that his views will not correspond with the sentiments of his parents. When this happens to be the case, the youth should express his opinions with great modesty and diffidence. Nothing can be more indecorous and unlovely than that collision

which one is sometimes compelled to witness in families, when a youth contends with warmth and asperity against the opinions of an aged and venerable parent.

There is another way in which the feelings of a parent may be severely tried, while the sensibilities of the child may be blasted in the estimation of all observers. It is this:—A kind and indulgent parent, who has not himself had a liberal education, is very anxious to give one to his child. He toils with incessant labour; he denies himself many of the comforts of life, on purpose to afford every opportunity of improvement to his beloved offspring. In process of time this young person acquires considerable information; but, alas! you see him assume airs of superiority in the presence of his father, and criticize his ungrammatical expressions, and thus expose the very parent worthy child all his advantages. If you feel as you ought, you will, on all occasions, treat with respect both the opinions and feelings of those whom you are commanded to honour.

4. If you honour your father and mother you will minister to their relief in old age, should that be necessary, and Providence has furnished you with the means.

Solomon says, "Honour the Lord, with thy substance;" that is consecrate it to the Lord. You may be called to honour your parents by supporting them during the infirmities of affliction and old age.

Where can you see a more grateful spectacle than an old man or woman in the house of a child, treated with every mark of respect, and being nourished and cherished as his necessities and infirmities may require?

Contrast with this a son or daughter living in ease and competence, if not in affluence, but suffering an aged father or mother to subsist upon the scanty pittance of a workhouse allowance, or upon the bounty of Christian charity. The latter is as reproachful to the child as the first is honourable.

DIRECTIONS TO MINISTERS.

Read and study the Scriptures especially, wherein is the best learning, and only infallible truth.

Meddle with controversies and doubtful points as little as may be in your popular preaching, lest you puzzle your hearers, or engage them in wrangling disputations, and so hinder their conversion, which is the main design of preaching.

Insist most on those points that tend to effect sound belief, sincere love of God, repentance for sin, and that may persuade to holiness of life.

Get your hearts sincerely affected with the things you persuade others to embrace, that so you may preach experimentally, and your hearers perceive that you are in good earnest.

Study and consider well the subjects on which you intend to preach, before you come into the pulpit, and then words will readily offer themselves; yet think what you are about to say, before you speak, avoiding all uncomely, phantastical words, or phrases, or nauseous, indecent, or ridiculous expressions, which will quickly bring preaching into contempt.

But, above all, you must never forget to order your own conversation as becomes the gospel, that so you may teach by example as well as precept.

DANGER OF INFIDEL BOOKS.

John Stratford, who was executed at Norwich, in August last, for murder, confessed his guilt, and with tears, exclaimed "I attribute my downfall primarily to reading 'Paine's Age of Reason,' Carlisle's recent works, and the secondary cause to an unlawful connexion with an abandoned woman."

A minister who visited him in prison says, "I inquired of him what had been the general course of his life previous to this last awful act. He replied that he had maintained a tolerably good character for honesty and fair dealings; that he was formerly in the habit of going to church, and to different dissenting places of worship. I asked him if he had at any period of his life embraced infidel principles. I shall never forget his reply, his look, and his manner. The question seemed to rouse him from his torpor. He exclaimed, 'I did, Sir, to my disgrace, to my ruin, and perhaps to my eternal destruction.' He said he had not doubted the existence of a God; but he had speculated and denied the existence of a devil. He had read Paine's age of Reason, which had been his ruin. I inquired to what conduct these infidel sentiments led, and he replied, 'Of course to Sabbath breaking, the entire neglect of public worship, and to bad company. Then I became connected with gamblers. Thus my heart was so hardened that I was prepared for the most guilty conduct.'—Lon. Tr. Mag.

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